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VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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I verify that the attached English translation is a true and correct translation made by me of the attached specification in the German language of International Application PCT/EP2005/000493;

I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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M W R Turner

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Liquid storage means for supplying plants

5 [Description]

The invention concerns a liquid storage means for supplying plants, which has a porous storage material.

It is known for example from DE 198 07 379 A1 to use clay granules (expanding clay) for liquid storage purposes when supplying and taking care of plants, in particular potted plants.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a liquid storage means which can also be used for supply over a large area.

According to the invention that object is attained by the characterising features of claim 1. The porous, biocompatible storage 15 material is formed by a hydrophilic foam with open pores, wherein the foam as components contains at least one hardened urea component as a support substance and at least one surface-active substance, in particular a tenside. The hardenable foam component used is in particular urea resin or melamine resin or another biocompatible foam plastic as the support 20 substance.

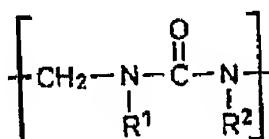
The density of the two-component foam is preferably from 15 kg/m³ to 60 kg/m³. The foam can be in the form of a moulded foam body or preferably in the form of flakes. The foam can serve for the storage of a nutrient solution, in particular an aqueous nutrient solution, water or also 25 an aqueous fertiliser solution.

The foam can be incorporated in the form of a layer in the ground or in the soil of the plant and substantially accommodate the roots of the plant to be supplied. The foam can be introduced directly into the ground on site, with a mobile insertion vehicle. In that case the foam is preferably 30 introduced into the ground, in the form of a closed layer. The layer can be formed by the foam flakes or by one or more moulded foam bodies in plate or leaf form. It is also possible for the foam to be mixed in the form of flakes with the ground which surrounds the roots of the respective plant to

be supplied, or for the foam to be arranged in a distributed manner in that ground. The foam support may contain a further solid substance comprising a porous, biocompatible material, for example expanding clay, volcanic rock or the like. When solid material is added the density of the foam can be increased to 150 kg/m³.

5 The foam material acquires hydrophilic properties due to the tenside component and due to the open pores in the foam. In that way it can store liquid and gradually discharge it to its surroundings, for example the ground surrounding the root structure or directly to the roots of the plant.

10 Urea resins (urea-formaldehyde resins) are of the following structural formula:



15 wherein R¹ and R² can be hydrogen atoms or identical or different organic residues. Suitable urea resins are available on the market for example for insulating purposes.

Suitable melamine resins are melamine-urea-formaldehyde resins or melamine-phenol-formaldehyde resins.

20 The tensides used can be alkyl benzene sulphonate, fatty alcohol ether sulphate, fatty alcohol sulphate or alkyl phenol ethoxylate. Catalytically active acid hardener solutions with a tenside proportion are available on the market. Suitable acids for the hardener solution are phosphoric acid, citric acid, p-toluene sulphonic acid and other acids.

25 An example for the production of the foam substantially comprising two components is described hereinafter.

The urea resin is kept in readiness in a container, in the form of a 50% urea resin dispersion (35% by weight to 50% by weight of resin powder and 65% by weight to 50% by weight of water). Disposed in a

further container is the hardener solution which contains at least one tenside as a surface-active substance. The hardener solution is available on the market, in concentrated form. The concentration of the hardener solution used is adjusted in dependence on the composition of the resin/water dispersion. For foam production, when using a urea resin/water dispersion with 35% by weight of resin powder and 65% by weight of water, one litre of concentrated hardener solution is mixed with 22 l of water. When using a urea resin/water dispersion with 50% by weight of resin powder and 50% by weight of water, one litre of concentrated hardener solution is mixed with 17 l of water. In the foam production procedure, the hardener solution is mixed with compressed air, for example at 400 to 600 l/min, and that pre-formed foam is mixed with the urea resin dispersion, using compressed air. In the binding or hardening process which takes place in that case, the desired, finished foam is produced. In the binding or hardening process, the biocompatible solid, for example expanding clay or volcanic rock, can be introduced into the foam support. It is also possible for a biocompatible colouring material, for example a food dye, to be introduced into the foam support. The foam which issues in flake form by way of one or more nozzles is in the form of flakes and can be applied for example over a large area in the form of a layer or mixed with topsoil. In agriculture the foam flakes can be for example ploughed under. In the home or in the garden the foam flakes can be mixed with the plant soil.

It is also possible for the foam issuing from the nozzle or nozzles to be introduced into a mould for forming a moulded foam body.

The invention will be described in still further detail with reference to the Figures in which:

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment by way of example of the invention, and

Figure 2 shows a second embodiment by way of example of the invention.

The Figures show a plant 6 with associated root 5. In the embodiment of Figure 1 the root 5 is disposed substantially in a foam layer

1 which has open pores and hydrophilic properties. The foam layer 1 can be
formed from foam flakes 2. The foam layer 1 can be in the form of a closed
layer of foam flakes or it can be formed by one or more moulded foam
bodies of a plate shape. The foam layer 1 is still covered with soil 3. The
5 closed foam layer 1 can be introduced directly into the earth on site with a
mobile insertion vehicle.

In the embodiment of Figure 2 the foam flakes 2 are mixed with the
soil 4 surrounding the root 5 of the plant 6.

In both embodiments the foam is in the form of a liquid storage
10 means which can store received nutrient solution, water or fertiliser
solution over a prolonged period of time and deliver it in a metered manner
to the root 5 of the plant 6. As micro-organisms and naturally occurring
bacteria are not washed out in the case of the foam according to the
invention, natural humus formation is promoted. Salting of the ground is
15 minimised. The foam formed from the urea resin and the tenside is
biodegradable, whereby it is possible to achieve additional plant
fertilisation, as has been found in the case of long-term tests. Tests which
have been carried out showed that, with 20% by volume of foam flakes
mixed with the soil, a water saving of about 30% was achieved. A water
20 saving of approximately 90% is achieved when applying the foam in the
form of a foam layer.

The foam according to the invention is suitable not only for liquid
storage means which are spread over a large area but also as liquid storage
means in the case of plants growing in containers or pots or in the form of
25 liquid storage means in point form, for supplying an individual plant.

[List of references]

- 1 foam layer
- 2 foam flakes
- 30 3 soil
- 4 soil surrounding root
- 5 root
- 6 plant